



# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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## TERMS.

One copy, per annum, in advance..... \$4 00

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

### For Governor,

BERIAH MAGOFFIN,  
OF MERGER COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,  
LINN BOYD,  
OF McCRAKEN COUNTY.

For Attorney General,  
ANDREW J. JAMES,  
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For Auditor,  
GRANT GREEN,  
OF HENDERSON COUNTY.

For Treasurer,  
JAMES H. GARRARD,  
OF BOYLE COUNTY.

For Register of the Land Office,  
THOMAS J. FRAZIER,  
OF BREATHITT COUNTY.

Supt' of Public Instruction,  
ROBERT RICHARDSON,  
OF KENTON COUNTY.

Prest. Board Internal Improvement,  
JAMES P. BATES,  
OF BARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,  
CAPT. WILLIAM E. SIMMS,  
OF BOURBON.

THURSDAY..... MAY 26, 1859

### Down They Come!

The Southern Rights party of Kentucky and of the South will be gratified to learn that Douglass, or even any sympathies with his views, is fast dying out in Kentucky. We are just in receipt of two papers from the upper portion of the State, the Frankfort Yeoman and Corinthian Age, which both surrender the question of non-protection to slave property in the Territories by Congress, and though reluctantly, yet gracefully, take position in the great Constitutional party to the Union.—Paducah Herald.

It is no new thing under the sun for men to accuse others of that of which themselves are guilty. This cry of "catch rogue" has been used oftentimes to let the real offender escape. A crazy man will stoutly contend that everybody else is crazed, and that he is the only sane man in the universe. When a fellow gets "tight," and his head turns round, he thinks the house and all aboard is whirling giddily. We will not say that friend Noble is in this category, but it is apparent that he feels the necessity of making an easy place to descend upon from the lofty height he has recently occupied. The Yeoman has all the while occupied the precise ground it now occupies, being the precise ground taken by Mr. Magoffin. This position was ridiculed by the Courier and Herald, and was in derision dubbed "admirable logic." That logic was stated to be, "1. Congress has power to protect slavery in the Territories. 2. It is the duty of Congress to protect it. 3. Congress ought not to discharge its duty."

We endeavored to get our friends to see that, as they admitted there was no immediate necessity for the exercise of Congressional power, that Mr. Magoffin's position was correct, and not even subject to their attempt at criticism. They could not see that, although it is the admitted duty of Congress to provide, if necessary, men and money to whip all Europe, yet that it would be extreme folly to charge a statesman with denying that Congress ought to discharge its duty because he would now vote against an increase of the army or the public debt for such a purpose. Our friend at Paducah at length heard Mr. Magoffin, and light at once broke in upon him. He now sees through the Courier's "admirable logic" so much extolled in the Herald; and that a man may well believe in both the power and duty of Congress to afford protection when necessary, and yet oppose the unnecessary exercise of the power. We are glad the Herald has got right; we are not particular how it has happened. Give Mr. Magoffin the credit for the conversion, not being ourselves ambitious to claim it. Nor do we claim that friend Noble has "come down"—we rather think he has come up to the true position of all national Democrats.

In another column we publish the amount of expenditure and copies of some of the accounts for furnishing and maintaining the Governor's house in Frankfort. While we must say that as a journalist we have no taste for thrusting such matters into a canvass, and consider them but a poor argument on either side, we yet think, in all sincerity, that much will be found in the statements published in this issue of our paper to awaken the attention of the people of this State to the extravagance of their own home government. Eleven thousand dollars in one year is too much to be expended on the old rat-trap of a house denominated by courtesy "the Governor's Palace."

In saying this much, and in all we may have to say upon these subjects hereafter, we do not wish to be understood as attacking or criticising the bills of the several mechanics and dealers of this town who contracted for and executed the work. We must take their bills to be fair and correct in all respects without information to the contrary. The blame attaches, not to them, but to the government officials who ordered the work. For our part, we wish our mechanics could have had more State patronage if they had been employed on more useful and durable work under authority of law.

The Paducah Herald says that Magoffin has authorized the publication of a paper stating his position upon the subject of Congressional intervention, and that a copy of this document has been sent to us. We have not received it, as yet.

## EXTRAVAGANCE AT HOME!

ANOTHER ITEM FOR THE "CAMPAIGN."

Something for K. N. Opposition Operators to Grow Eloquent Over!

The Opposition stumpers in the State, with Hon. Joshua F. Bell and our present Attorney General at their head, as we believe, have run out of items of Government extravagance with which to frighten the people. The Speaker's and Door-keeper's rooms in the magnificent Capitol at Washington have been ransacked until not another towel, brush, comb, looking-glass, or soap ball, can be found by these industrious political upholsterers to be discussed and paraded before attentive audiences. Out of pure kindness, therefore, and to give these eloquent gentlemen something with which to vary their popular entertainments, we have concluded to publish from time to time, for their benefit, some of the more interesting items of extravagance under our State Government. This arrangement they will consider admirable. They can now jump from National to State extravagance with easy leaps, and never allow the interest in their remarks to flag or their audiences to become bored with stale repetitions. When they have mentioned the looking-glasses at Washington they can refer to the famous cooking-stoves, "What Nots," &c., in the Governor's Palace at Frankfort.

The first instalment of these items of extravagance in the State Government is in reference to the Governor's Palace. Our figures may be relied upon. We get them from the accurate State Auditor. Some days since several gentlemen of this place called upon Mr. Page for certified statements of the matters set forth below. He readily furnished copies of the accounts in his office, but failed to give the statements in the form in which they had been asked. He gave, however, copies of all the accounts for repairs upon the public buildings and furnishing the Governor's House, and from these we have selected the items presented in this article.

It will be seen from the subjoined statement of accounts that it cost the State over \$11,000 to furnish and maintain the Governor's House for the first year of the present Know-Nothing Administration. The amount expended for similar purposes the first year of Governor Powell's administration, as well as we can ascertain from the accounts furnished us from the Auditor's Office, was about \$3,000 only. The proportion of balance in favor of Democratic economy is striking.

Old Buck governs thirty odd States—Gov. Morehead one. The expenses of maintaining the "White House" under the administration of the one ought to amount to over three hundred thousand dollars per annum, if his style of living corresponds with that of the other in proportion to the relative extent and importance of the Federal and State Governments.

Eleven thousand dollars for furnishing and keeping the "Palace" for one year will very properly be considered extravagant by all who have seen that house. The house, grounds and all, would not bring even thousand dollars cash at public or private sale. Everybody in Frankfort knows this, and it is astonishing how that much money could be spent upon it.

The Opposition State administration would have done a great deal better had it built a new "Palace" out and out, and we believe the cost to the State would not have been greater. But here are the accounts—here's the way the money goes:

EXPENSES OF THE "GOVERNOR'S PALACE" FOR THREE YEARS UNDER MOREHEAD'S ADMINISTRATION, VIZ:

For the year ending October 10, 1856.

a A. G. Cammack..... \$4,279 13  
b Herndon & Swigert..... 1,310 08  
H. G. Banta..... 630 50  
J. L. Sage..... 602 95  
E. Lewis..... 597 35  
J. L. Sage..... 710 60  
d A. G. Cammack..... 41 25  
130 30  
180 97  
13 75  
149 00  
52 00  
21 00  
57 00  
31 80  
1 75  
Moore Miller..... 7 75  
Ben. Hedgeman..... 10 00  
Thos. Lee..... 73 75  
Herndon & Swigert..... 28 30  
C. D. Brown..... 37 75  
Jno. Haly..... 43 20  
12 20  
150 00  
12 20  
16 95  
34 50  
50 15  
32 00  
12 25  
57 30  
M. Buckley..... 2 30  
A. G. Cammack..... 140 00  
R. A. Browner..... 20 70  
City of Frankfort..... 35 00  
G. S. Bill..... 11 70  
M. rehnen & Smith..... 32 40  
W. H. Nichols..... 25 30  
F. Nolls..... 2 00  
Clairborn..... 31 50  
D. Clark..... 610 78  
H. Clark..... 12 50  
City of Frankfort..... 3 29  
Jno. Whitehead..... 18 10  
City of Frankfort..... 9 00  
15 00  
22 95  
9 91  
9 00  
11 25  
3 75  
38 08  
13 90  
Chas. G. Shea..... 64 50

10 per cent. added..... \$3,890 13

After examination I am of opinion this bill is correct. E. HENSLEY, S. P. P.

Approved:

C. S. MOREHEAD.

Entered on Ex. Journal 1st January, 1856.

T. P. ATTICUS BIBB.

(b) This bill is chiefly for carpets—one item is 10 yards carpet @ \$2 10 per yard.

(c) We give a full copy of this bill as furnished by the Auditor. It is for a concern called a "kitchens," which we understand to answer for a cooking-stove. It must be confessed that the people pay well for cooking the Governor's victuals:

STATES OF KENTUCKY:

To E. Lewis

Dr.

\$302 00

For 1 kitchener as per bill.

For 1 hot air furnace and register.

For 1 fine iron mantle.

For 2 plain black @ \$45.....

64 60

\$710 60

The above for seven hundred and ten dollars and sixty cents is correct.

J. C. HENSLEY, for

E. HENSLEY,

Sup. P. B.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 22d, 1855.

Approved:

CHAS. S. MOREHEAD.

Entered on Ex. Journal 1st January, 1856.

T. P. ATTICUS BIBB.

(d) About \$70 of this bill is for after dinner coffee sets, finger bowls, and Bohemian champagne glasses, while about \$40 of it is for fixing the Governor's mosquito bars.

(e) This bill is for sewing the carpets and table and bed linens in the Governor's Palace.

(f) In this bill we notice the following items:

1 fine hat rack..... \$50 00

Cash paid for hot house glass..... 1 51

Table and book case..... 40 01

Brush for Governor's house, &c..... 1 25

(g) One of the items in this bill is—3 glass globes, \$4 50—for gold fish, perhaps?

11 50

## THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

The Express says that we endorse the resolutions on the subject of protection in the Territories, which was adopted at the Democratic meeting held in this city. This is a mistake, we endorse no such doctrine, and we are opposed to intervention in whatever shape or disguise it may be presented. No necessity exists or is likely to exist for Congressional interference to protect slavery in the Territories, and we are not willing to go into an agitation of the subject unnecessarily by anticipating a necessity that likely never will occur.

In speaking of the resolution referred to by the Express, in a recent issue of our paper, and of the difference between it and the doctrine heretofore held by the Express, we remarked that the resolution was very good. We did not intend thereby to endorse it in any manner, but we merely meant that the doctrine it promulgates is very good in comparison with the sentiments heretofore contended for by our neighbor, which he seemed willing now to give up and take the resolution in his party in their stead.

It makes no difference to us whether Congress has or has not the power to protect slavery in the Territories. That is not the question. We contend that Congress ought not to interfere with slavery in the Territories, in any way, even if she has the power. In the first place there is no necessity for it, and in the second place we do not believe that a necessity ever can arise whilst our Government is administered by honest and competent men. The resolution which we have just referred to, asserts the right to carry slaves in the Territories is guaranteed by the *common law*. If this is true, the common law also offered a *remedy* that is adequate and complete, and in the courts, which are always erected in conjunction with the Territorial government, the slaveholder can have his rights as fully protected as he could were Congress to exercise all the power that is claimed for it. If the slave escapes from his master in a Territory where the common law permits him to be carried and held, it does not require an enactment of Congress to authorize one of the Courts of the United States to render him back to the owner. The same might be said if the Constitution authorizes the slave to be held in the Territories, for the courts organized under the constitution will take cognizance of the guarantees of that instrument, and an escaped slave could be returned to his master by the Judge of a Court, even if Congress had never uttered a word in regard to it. If Congress sees fit to point out, though, the form of process, and the character of proceedings that shall be observed in the course of making such rendition of an escaped slave, he holds that this would not be an interference on its part with the institution—but cause the right to the remedy already existing, the process by which it is administered, must of necessity be regulated by some power to secure uniformity—which power can be none other than the Legislature under our organization.

What we understand by protection to slavery, in the sense contended for by our neighbor of the Express, and other free eaters in the South, is not only that they want escaped slaves returned to their masters (which we have shown can be done without Congressional interference) but they also desire, we understand, that Congress shall pass laws regulating the institution in as full a manner as is necessary to render such property as secure as it would be under the code of one of the slave States. Such for instance as the creation of a patrol—the regulation of intercourse among slaves, and of the trading with slaves, the regulation of the slave trade in the Territory—the prohibition of free negroes where slaves are held—prescribing penalties for hiring slaves their own time, and in fact every regulation on the subject that is had in Kentucky, or Virginia, or Mississippi. This is what we understand from our neighbor that he wants Congress to do, and it is what we say that Congress ought not to do. If we commence to interfere in the matter at all, we will have to go the whole length, and the result of it would ultimately be, that Congress would be called upon to punish persons who printed or circulated anti-slavery newspapers or documents, or who exp'essed an opinion in opposition to slavery in the Territory where a slave happened to be held. It would amount to nothing more nor less than a position, an absolute establishment of slavery in the Territories whether people wanted it or not, or whether any portion of them wanted it or not.

Gentlemen who, desirous to see such a state as this brought about in this country, can advocate this doctrine of Congressional protection if they like, but for our part, we desire no such thing, and we shall not therefore favor any such doctrine. The protection to slavery in the Territories, so far as to return fugitive slaves, and to punish those who interfere with the courts in doing so, and to punish those who steal slaves, is already ample and complete.

This is all the protection we want, and we are satisfied with a continuation of the guarantees we already have, without running the risk of losing them by a further agitation of the question.

[For the Yeoman.]

### Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Morgan, Floyd, Johnson, and Pike counties, (said counties comprising the 37th Senatorial district,) held at the Court House, in the town of Prestonsburg, on Tuesday, May 3d, 1859, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent said counties in the higher branch of the Kentucky Legislature, on motion, B. F. Gifford, of Floyd, was appointed temporary Chairman, and Thos. Washum Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee on resolutions, to-wit: W. H. Burns, Esq., G. M. Hager, S. Stimpson, J. M. Rice, and H. Ratliff, who reported the following viz:

*Resolved*, That we cordially approve of the wise, conservative, and patriotic administration of our present Chief Magistrate, James Buchanan. It has been marked with sound judgment, wise and penetrating policy, and sanctioned by the constituents of the country.

*Resolved*, That we fully approve of the nominations made by the Democratic State Convention, held in Frankfort on the 8th of January last, and reciprocally pledge ourselves to bring to said nominations an increased majority in this Senatorial district at the coming August election.

*Resolved*, That we view with alarm the organization of the so-called "Opposition" party, and condemn and abhor its mission, which promises nothing good to the country, but seeks alone to combine all factions and isms without regard to principle, to clog the wheels of Democracy, impede the onward march of the Democratic party, the party under whose administration our government has attained a height of grandeur unequalled amid the nations of the earth, that finds no rival in history, and has rendered our people free, prosperous and happy.

*Resolved*, That we with confidence trust in the sagacious wisdom and firm patriotism of the great masses of our people to detect and arrest this new deceitful engine of mischief; and therefore appeal to the masses to aid us in arresting this missile of mischief.

*Resolved*, That our present firm and patriotic Senator, John P. Martin, h's with diligence, wisdom and firmness, discharged every duty that the suffrage of a free people devolved on him; and that he surrenders into the hands of the people of his district the Senatorial ermine unvarnished, and that he has our grateful thanks and that of the district, for the faithful manner in which he has discharged his representative duties.

*Resolved*, That we present to the people of the district as one worthy in every respect to become his successor in office, A. L. Davidson, Esq., of W. St. Liberty; and invite the Democracy to give him their united and hearty support.

Which resolutions were unanimously adopted; and A. L. Davidson, by acclamation, declared the nominee of the convention.

W. J. MAY, Ch'n.

J. M. RICE, Sec'y.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

### The Flight of the Duchess of Parma.

The present government of Italy may be likened to a row of brick-standing on end. They topple over at every easy push, and the fall of one involves the fall of others. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has been the first to be overthrown, and, though it may seem impolite to make such a comparison when a lady is in the question, it is none the less true that the Duchess of Parma is the second "brick" that has toppled over.

The simple announcement by telegraph was: "The Grand Duchess has taken her departure, after having instituted a Council of Regency. The new government has expressed its adhesion to Piedmont." This movement may be considered as a fact of significance, rather than of actual importance; for, though the real material aid that the Duke of Parma, with its army of five thousand men, can afford, is not much yet the fact of the retirement of the Duke is an evident manifestation of the extent to which popular feeling is aroused, and will have its effect upon the people of other Italian countries.

Parma is an independent Duchy, containing an area estimated at two thousand seven hundred square miles, with a population of little over half a million souls, and with its several dependencies, lies wholly between the Apennines and the south bank of the Po. The soil is fertile and well cultivated, and great attention is paid to the rearing of cattle, both for feeding the milk, whence is obtained the famous Parmesan cheese. The country, after the decline of the Roman empire, was a part of Lombardy, and when that kingdom was conquered, Parma was presented to the Pope. For centuries it has been thrown about like a shuttle-cock, into the hands of various masters. Though never a nation even secondary importance, it was always a very desirable little possession, convenient for satisfying the grasping poor relations of various potentates. Pope Paul III made a duchy of it for one of his sons or nephews, and at the downfall of Napoleon it was settled upon poor Maria Louisa for life. On her death it came into possession of the Duke of Lucca, which latter province was annexed to Tuscany, the Lucchese Duke changing his title with his dominions.

The present nominal ruler of Parma is a boy, the Duke Robert, who will be eleven years old on the 9th of July next. His mother, the Duchess, since the death of the previous duke, some five years since, has acted as regent, and governed the country in a quiet way, without exciting any popular demonstrations either of regard or aversion. Personally the Duchess has little to attract particular attention. She is a respectable middle aged lady, who means well, but as Mr. Micawber said of his son Wilkins, has never cared out that meaning in any given direction whatsoever.

The flight of the Duchess was deliberate, rather than precipitate. She seems to have decided upon it for some time, and had forwarded to Venice a large quantity of her personal property, wardrobes, plate, and money. Having secured these, the sensible Duchess decided to leave the sinking ship, and appointing a regency, sted, it is supposed, for Venice, where, like Fanny Ellsler, the Duchess de Berri, and other notable ladies, she possesses a very comfortable and handsome place. Her exile will awaken little sympathy here. There is scarcely a European potentate whose movements have excited less attention in this country, and her downfall was such a necessary consequence of the Italian troubles that it will excite little surprise.

The flight of the Duchess was deliberate, rather than precipitate. She seems to have decided upon it for some time, and had forwarded to

### The Campaign for 1859.

The above is the title of a paper published at Frankfort under the "auspices of the Opposition State Central Committee," and is being circulated broadcast over the State for the purpose of misrepresenting and falsifying the issues involved in the canvass, and if possible to mislead the people. It is the usual size and price of campaign documents, and is filled with the same kind of villainous stuff generally to be found in such publications. The present number (5) was placed in our hands accompanied with a request to add it. We have done so, and are forced to the conclusion that a more comprehensive and courageous tissue of misrepresentation and falsehood could not be conceived or expressed, than is contained in the Campaign. It comes before the people, predicting the downfall and discomfiture of the Democratic party. At what period of time and in what canvass have not these heralds of falsehood made the same predictions? The opening of every canvass witnesses the advent of these prophets, and the ears of the people are deafened with the foul blasts from their false throats, and at the close of every election they ring their flight to political perdition. The Campaign assures its readers that our overthrow will be achieved "by the ponderous blow of a united conservative, yet diversified Opposition." Ay. *Diversified Opposition!* The English language has no more comprehensive or appropriate word by which we could characterize the party, than the one selected by themselves.

He (Hon. J. S. Christian) announced him-self, plainly and unequivocally, in favor of non-intervention—that Congress has not the power to protect slavery in the Territories, and that if Congress was to pass a law to punish a man for stealing a negro, it would be unconstitutional that he would vote against the passage of such a law. He repudiated the Courier in express terms, and says that it is not Democratic authority.—*Lebanon Democrat.*

The above extract does Col. Christian injustice. We happened to hear to Col. C. at Campbellsville. True, he took decided ground in favor of non-intervention by Congress in the Territories; but did not discuss the question as to the power of Congress. His position is precisely the same as that of Mr. Magoffin. We hope the Journal will make the *amende honorable*.

Lebanon Democrat.

GEN. WM. JOHNSON.—At the earnest solicitation of many friends, Gen. Wm. Johnson has consented to become a candidate to represent Scott county in the next Legislature. This fact, we trust and believe, will reconcile any differences that may have before existed, and will do away with the necessity of holding a convention. We place the name of the Gen. at our mast-head to day, feeling assured that it will give entire satisfaction to the party. He is a life-long Democrat, well versed in legislative business, and will add great strength to the Congressional and State ticket.—*Georgetown Gazette.*

WILMOT PROVISO.—We understand that the Opposition Convention of this district has nominated Wilmot Proviso Green Adams, Esq., for Congress. When the news reached here the Opposition were down in the mouth, and the tides were received with a shake of the head and faces a yard long; and such were their looks that we felt truly sorry for some of our personally clever friends who belong to that party. Mr. Adams is not the choice of his party in this or Garrard county, and he will find "Jordan a hard road to travel."—*Mountain Democrat.*

For the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce JOHN G. JORDON as a candidate to represent the county of Anderson in the next Legislature. mar3 w&t-wt

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS. LYONS,  
AGENT FOR  
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To the Voters of Kentucky.

I am a candidate for re election as Auditor of Public Accounts. My past official conduct is the only guarantee that I can offer for the future. sep16 w&t-wt

THOS. S. PAGE.

Rheumatism Cured.

To the readers of the Yeoman: Preserve this notice. If not afflicted yourself, you may serve suffering humanity by sending it to some one who is.

Dr. Mortimore, by personal treatment, and the use of his remedy, by Physicians and Druggists, has cured probably twenty thousand cases of this painful and paralytic disease—comprising cases of every seeming form, from those of a recent inflammatory (acute) character, to old chronic cases of ten, twenty, and even thirty years' standing.

This disease is becoming more prevalent every year, and is seldom cured, or even alleviated, by the usual course of treatment. In its active form it often proves fatal, or if not soon arrested, becomes chronic—stiffens the joints, contracts the ligaments, muscles, and tendons, and thus renders the sufferer a cripple for life, or, if ever afterwards cured, even by the use of this remedy, requires longer treatment and greater expense.

This is a vegetable internal remedy which cures the proprieator of it after long suffering, and all the usual remedies known had failed, and is safe to be used in any state of health—even by the same as from Sosa to Buffalora. From Genoa to Alessandria it is only 46 miles, and from Alessandria to Turin less than 60. From Sosa to Mortara is about 33 miles; so that in their two principal positions of Turin and Alessandria the Sardinians are, in the one case, within 40, and in the other within 50 miles, of their powerful allies. The Austrians, too, would be equally near their resources. Novara is about 5 miles, Mortara 10 miles, and Vercelli but 26 miles from the Lombard frontier, and these are the points at which the first collision may be anticipated.

The result of that first encounter, when it comes, no one is able to predict; but so far it would appear that the Austrians have not shown the celerity of movement on which it was supposed they had founded their hopes of success at the outset. They may have retarded as it is delayed, by physical obstacles—the overflowing of the streams and the bad state of the roads, or they may have delayed their advances—though this is not very probable—in order to await the advent of the French, and encounter the united forces of the enemy in a single battle; but in either case they appear, at this distance from the scene of action, to have lost a great deal of valuable time. The order for invasion must have been issued before the 25th of April, at which time the imperial manifesto is dated, and by the evening of Sunday, May 1st, they ought to have penetrated much further into the Piedmontese territory than they had done.

All Italy is alive with the excitements of war. In the Duchy of Parma an insurrection similar to that which drove the Grand Duke out of Tuscany has taken place, and as we remarked in another article referring to this event, the likelihood is that the revolt will prove contagious. On the demise of the King of Naples, hourly expected, we may confidently look for some disturbances there; rumors of agitation reach us from Venice, and in the Estates of the Church, the commander of the French troops has issued his proclamation warning the people against gathering in the streets and enjoining the strictest order. How long his monition will continue to be heeded is not very clear. With a sympathetic race like the Italian, any really national sentiment will spread like fire over the prairies.

We are not, however, so certain as some of the newspaper writers both at home and abroad appear to be, that this war is to carry its operations over the whole of Europe. It may reach Hungary, which has long been restive under the Austrian rule, and where, according to a letter which appears in a Brussels paper, there is already a considerable ebullition—in fact, a greater feeling

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JANUARY 3, 1859.

GROCERIES, &c.

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m30 w&t-wt

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**Wood, Eddy & Co.'s  
DELAWARE STATE  
LOTTERIES!  
CAPITAL PRIZE  
\$35,000.**

**TICKETS TEN DOLLARS  
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS,  
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The undersigned, having become owners of  
The above Lottery Charter in  
Delaware,

offer to the public the following scheme, to be drawn  
each Wednesday in May, 1859, at Wilmington,  
Delaware, in public under the superintendence of  
seven commissioners appointed by the Governor.

Class 255 draws Wednesday, May 4th.  
Class 278 draws Wednesday, May 11th.  
Class 290 draws Wednesday, May 18th.  
Class 302 draws Wednesday, May 25th.

**Thirty-four thousand Four Hun-  
dred and twelve Prizes.**

Nearly one Prize to every 2 tickets!

**78 Numbers—14 Drawn Ballots.**

**MAGNIFICENT SCHEME:**

**TO BE DRAWN**

**Each Wednesday in May.**

**1 Prize of \$35,000 is.....\$35,000**

**1 do. of.....18,000 is.....18,000**

**1 do. of.....10,000 is.....10,000**

**1 do. of.....7,500 is.....7,500**

**1 do. of.....5,000 is.....5,000**

**1 do. of.....3,000 is.....3,000**

**20 do. of.....1,000 is.....20,000**

**30 do. of.....300 is.....30,000**

**40 do. of.....200 is.....40,000**

**208 do. of.....20 is.....416,000**

**60 do. of.....12 is.....120,000**

**124 do. of.....10 is.....124,000**

**34,412 Prizes amounting to.....\$50,000**

**Whole Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 50**

**Certificates of Packages in the above  
scheme will be sold at the following rates, which is  
the risk:**

**Certificate of Package of 20 Whole Tickets, \$141 00**

**Certificate of Package of 26 Half Tickets, 70 50**

**Certificate of Package of 29 Quarter Tickets, 35 25**

**DELAWARE LOTTERY!**

**CLASS NO. 808,**

**Draws on Saturday, May 26th, 1859.**

**75 Numbers—14 Drawn Ballots**

**1 GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF**

**\$70,000!**

**1 Prize of \$30,000! 6 Prizes of 2,000!**

**1 Prize of 12,500! 65 Prizes of 1,000!**

**1 Prize of 10,000! 288 Prizes of 400!**

**1 Prize of 4,945! &c., &c., &c.,**

**51,535 Prizes amounting to \$1,066,835!**

**Whole Tickets \$20; Halves 10; Quarters 5.**

**IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES,**

**Inclose the amount of money to our address for  
what you wish to purchase, name the lottery in  
which you wish it invested, and whether you wish  
whole, halves or quarters, on receipt of which we will  
send you, or order, by first mail, together with the  
sum sent, immediately after the drawing the drawn numbers  
will be sent with a written explanation.**

**Purchasers will please write their signatures  
plain, and give the name of their Post-Office, Coun-  
try, and State.**

**NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

**Those who prefer not sending money by mail, can  
use the**

**ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY**

**whereby money for Tickets, in sums of Ten Dollars,  
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**AT OUR RISK AND EXPENSE,**

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mails of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and NEW YORK,  
MENT, POST-OFFICE STAMPED ENVELOPES, or  
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